THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION —
A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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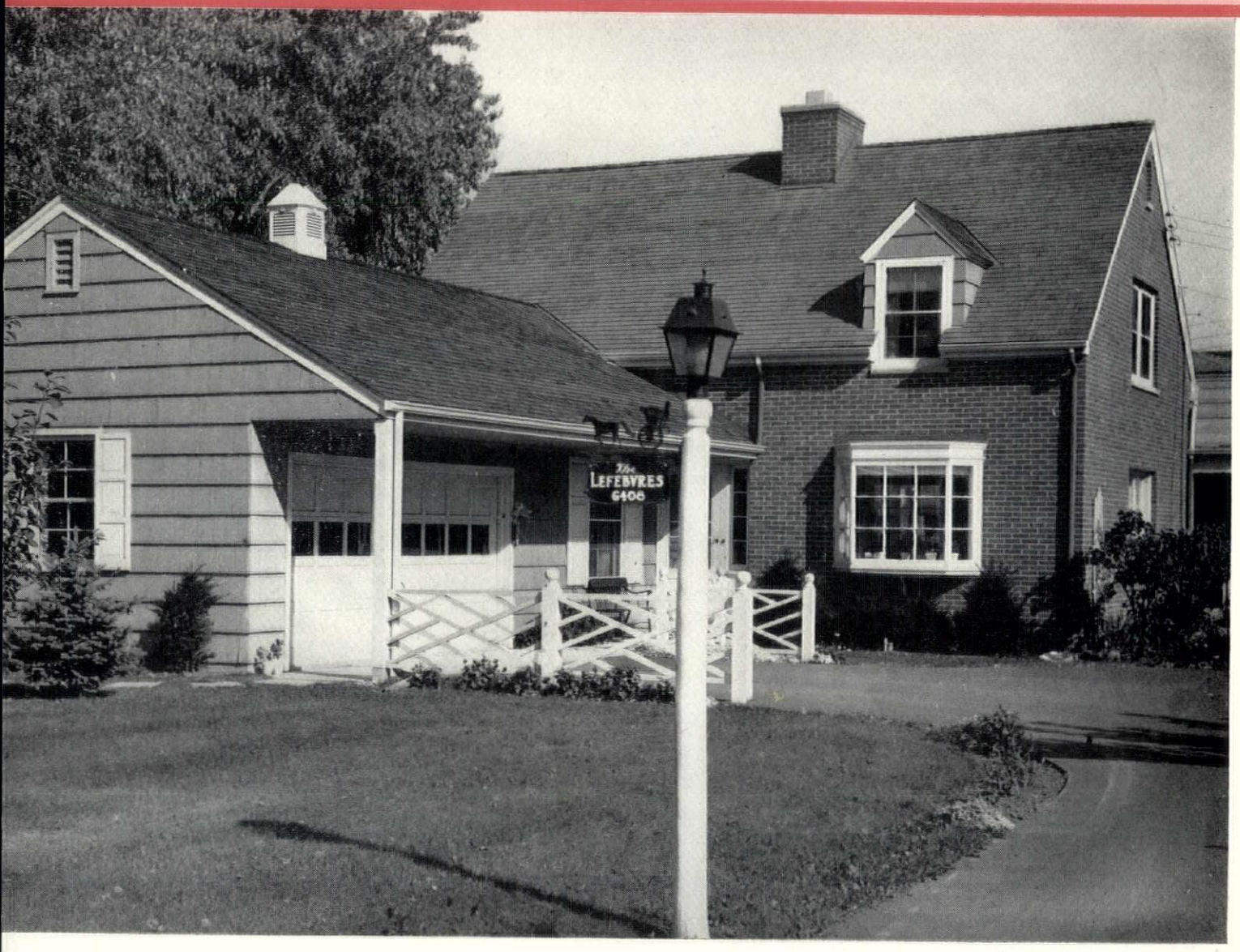

Photo: Liza-Leigh Hunt

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gregory g. lefebvre of lefebvre & wiggins, architect
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THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT
Official Publication
WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION
A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN
INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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Roster to be Published in January Wisconsin Architect

The ROSTER of the Wisconsin Architects Association will be published in the January 1953 issue of the Wisconsin Architect. This Roster will contain many changes in the addresses of members. We should like this Roster, for once, to be perfect, or as nearly correct as is possible. Therefore, if you have changed your address, or are about to do so, please notify not only the Secretary of the Wisconsin Architects Association, but the Publisher of this magazine, as well.

The Roster will include all members in good standing of the Wisconsin Architects Association. Sic: Corporates, or in other words, members of the Association who are members of The American Institute of Architects; and Associate and Junior Associate members of the Wisconsin Architects Association which is a Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

* * *

Attention Division Secretaries Wisconsin Architects Association

During the month of December the Milwaukee, Madison and Northeastern Divisions of the Wisconsin Architects Association will be holding their annual meetings. At these meetings, division officers will be elected and at least two members of each Chapter Division will be nominated to serve as Divisional Director members of the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Architects Associations.

Division Secretaries are asked to carefully review the By-Laws of the Wisconsin Architects Association as published in the July 1952 issue of the Wisconsin Architect, paying especial heed to Articles 3, 4, 7 and 12.

* * *

Carl H. Gausewitz Announces Partnership

Carl H. Gausewitz, Associate member of the Wisconsin Architects Association, announces partnership with Robert C. Cashin, in the practice of architecture and engineering, the firm to be known as Gausewitz & Cashin, with offices at 201 Tenny Building, 110 East Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

MEMBERS!

PLEASE MAKE OUT YOUR CHECKS TO THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION . . . NOT TO THE SECRETARY.

Minnesota Architects Hosts at North Central States Regional Conference, Saint Paul, Minnesota A. I. A. President Glenn Stanton Addresses Gathering

By Elizabeth Scott Hunt

Many things have been said in favor of Regional Conferences. Most of all, the constructive element is stressed. Here at these Regional Conferences, architects gather to discuss problems and the answers to these problems which arise only in their respective belts. There is no similarity between building conditions in California and Wisconsin.

So the constructive element is fine. But the greatest achievement of these conferences is the "getting-to-know you" . . . the neighborliness which results.

Following the conference held by the North Central States Region of The American Institute of Architects in St. Paul, Minn., November 7 and 8, Architects went home to Illinois, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, replete with glad-to-know-you satisfaction. A good time was had by all. And, withal, their noggins constructively filled.

The seminars covering varied subjects were good. So were the talks. There was the saying good-by to that very fine and able man, Wilbur Henry Tusler of Minneapolis, former Regional Director of the North Central States, and the saying hello to an equally fine and able man. The new Regional Director, Wisconsin's own Edgar H. Berners of Green Bay.

Naturally enough, it was the President of The American Institute of Architects, Glenn Stanton, who occupied the spotlight. And not of his own volition. The Architects were highly pleased at meeting their President. All the more so in an informal atmosphere which couldn't possibly be brought about at a huge convention. Another fine and able man.

In his talk following the dinner on Friday night, the seventh, President Stanton discussed "Public Relations" and then told of the Eighth Pan American Congress of Architects held in Mexico this past September.

Before getting into the President's remarks, it wouldn't be cricket if we didn't tell you that he later asked us to stress the Pan American Congress. President Stanton is a self-effacing man. As are all sincere, capable men. Perhaps he felt that quoting him on Public Relations, the glory might be taken away from A.I.A. committeemen who had delved deeply into the subject. Be that as it may, and conceding that the Pan American Congress is of great interest, still we feel that the findings on Public Relations as expressed by the President of The American Institute of Architects, is of foremost interest to the Architects. So we'll proceed.

"Our public relations are out of joint and need fixing," he said. "We are about to engage council on Public Relations by direction of the Convention. This is not a new venture. We have tried it before and have spent some $60,000 in the efforts. We are still ambitious to do a job which we know there is to do, but we should realize that we cannot buy a formula for success — it must be earned. Public relations begin at home in our offices. Success can be evaluated at 10% recognition and 90% production, or delivering the goods. Public relations have to do with the services which we render our clients by way of developing their program, acknowledging their budget, recognizing the function of the building, the return of the investment, and our demonstration of continuing interest after we have had the last payment. Better design, better specifications, better supervision, better administration, will all improve our relations with our public and will dispell the old idea of the ivory tower attitude which has been one of our handicaps.

"Public Relations begin in our architectural schools, too," he said.

"A few weeks ago in Atlanta, I participated in the dedication of a wonderful building at Georgia Tech," he continued, "but this building, constructed at a cost of a million and a quarter, is wasted effort without the staff and the faculty. They, in reality, are the school; the building but a shelter from the wind and weather. Our schools are dedicated to prepare men for the profession. First, as competent American citizens. Second, through a broad education offering greater perspectives, including culture, so that we, as architects, do not appear as illiterate people among our clients. Third, through intensive training that they may know something of architecture and the opportunities of service.

"I hope for closer cooperation and understanding between our schools, and The Institute, and the registration boards. The schools should never be dominated by The Institute nor The Institute influenced by the schools or faculties. We believe that the mis-

sion of our schools is not to change society but to serve society. Public Relations could well be a part of college curricula, as attitude toward the employer—toward the profession—and the public, can generally stand improvement."

As to the Pan American Congress, "Gracioso is the word for the Mexicans," he said. "Their hospitality can't be matched." He described the architecture of the new Mexico City — the stadium, a gigantic achievement accomplished in two years under the leadership of Director-General Carlo Lazo. He told of the uses of the Pedregal lava stone, and explained that horizontal is the forte of the Mexicans.

The beloved Roy C. Jones, F.A.I.A., head of the School of Architecture, University of Minnesota, introduced Serge Chermayeff, A.I.A., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Practicing Architecture in a Revolution," was Mr. Chermayeff's topic. Boiled down, his point, he told us later, at our insistence, (we being at a loss to

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catch its entire significance), was that "the profession has to question its position."

"Moisture in Masonry Walls" was the topic of the Friday morning seminar with W. H. Tusler acting as moderator, the speakers being C. T. Bridgeman, Vice President of the Des Moines Clay Company and C. E. Garton, Regional Director of Structural Clay Products Institute. A film, "Cavalcade of Marble", sponsored by the Producers' Council, was presented by the Vermont Marble Company.

At noon, following the luncheon, Spero Daltas, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., showed colored slides, which he had made, on "North African and European Architecture." Rarely is one given the opportunity of viewing such perfect reproductions.

In the afternoon Winston Close, advisory Architect, University of Minnesota, gave a most comprehensive illustrated report on the "Duluth Campus Plan, University of Minnesota" as did Richard Hammel, Consulting Architect, St. Paul Board of Education, on "Building Program, St. Paul Public Schools."

At this Friday afternoon seminar appeared Lawrence B. Perkins of Perkins and Will, Chicago, a firm admitted tops in the field of school building architecture. Mr. Perkin's discourse was programmed as "A Recent Project," albeit the colored slides covered many recent projects. Meat for the Architects. They marveled, they approved, they disapproved. This was good, solid study for the Architects, particularly in that Mr. Perkins got through to his audience that each finished project had served as a guinea-pig.

The old and tried "or Equal Clause" took over at a joint session of the A.I.A.-Producers' Council.

There is so much to say on that subject, we'll have to carry on in the forthcoming issue.

Registering from the Wisconsin Architects Association were Francis S. Gurda, Ernst Fischer, Leigh Hunt, Milwaukee; Edgar H. Berners and Leonard M. Schober, Green Bay; Frederick W. Raeuber, Manitowoc; George E. Foster and Karel H. Yasko, Wausau; George Narovec, Appleton; Emiel F. Klingler, Eau Claire.

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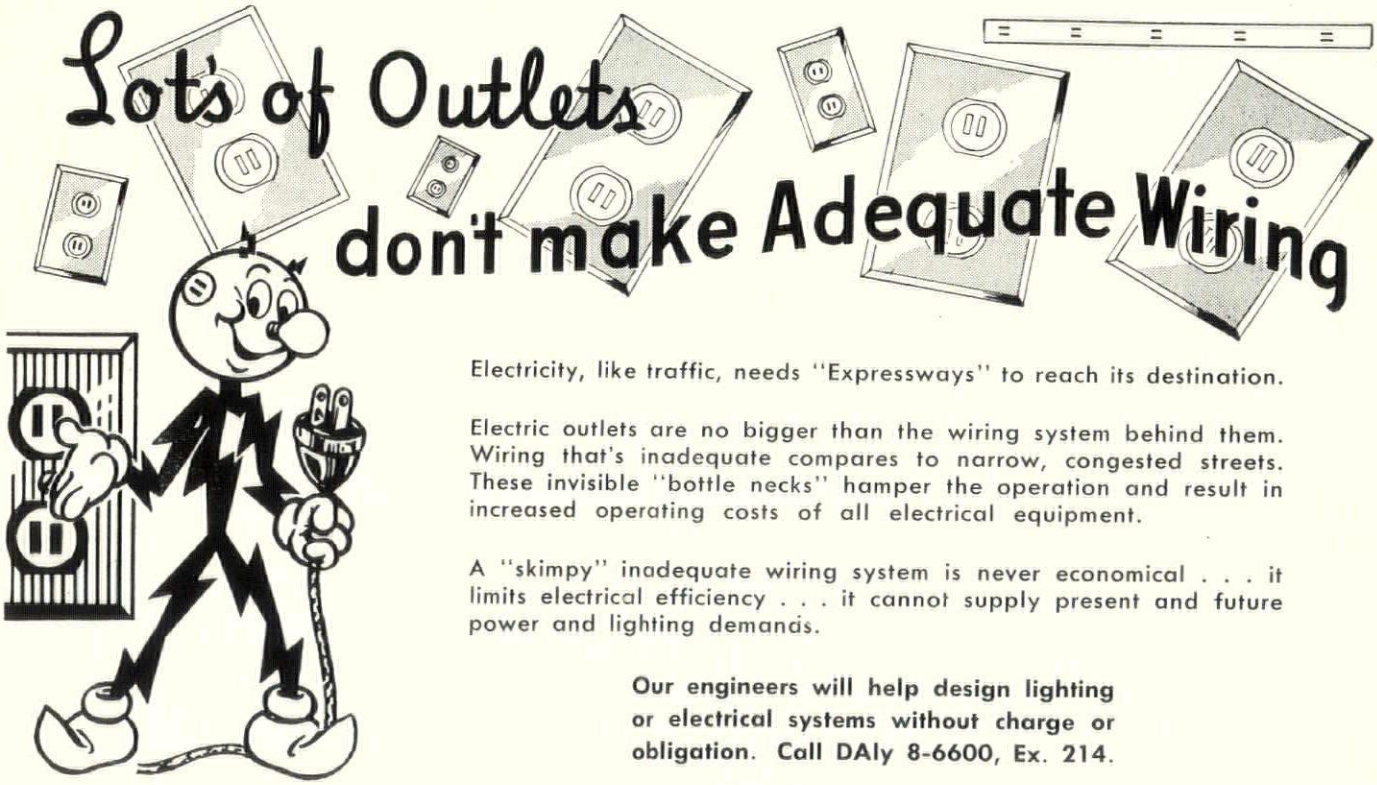

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Report of Wiring Code Subcommittee of New Board of Standards and Appeals, City of Milwaukee

BOARD OF STANDARDS AND APPEALS FROM NEW BUILDING CODE NOW FUNCTIONING

Urban F. Peacock, Corporate Member of the Wisconsin Architects Association, in forwarding to the Editor a copy of the Report of the Wiring Code Subcommittee of the New Board of Standards and Appeals, City of Milwaukee, of which he is a member, submitted the following explanation:

"A great amount of time and effort was put into this report by the committee and I believe the architects should know about it. I think the architects should also know that the Board of Standards and Appeals from the New Building Code is now functioning and anyone having a problem conflicting with the new code may bring his troubles before the Board. We have already heard a number of architects' complaints and have granted relief to several.

"The procedure is as follows:

"Appeals to the Board shall be made within fifteen (15) days from the date of the written interpretation or decision appealed from and shall be filed with the officer from whom the appeal is taken and with the Board. The Board will examine and hear all appeals and thereafter make its decision within a reasonable time. Regular meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month. A fee of ten dollars ($10.00) payable to the City Treasurer, must accompany each appeal.

"I shall be glad to furnish any additional information you may desire."

Very truly yours,
URBAN F. PEACOCK

* * *

October 10, 1952

REPORT OF: WIRING CODE SUBCOMMITTEE OF BOARD OF STANDARDS AND APPEALS

Purpose:

To determine the advisabliity of using non-metallic sheathed cable and service entrance cable in dwellings of four families or less as requested by Resolution File No. 80219-eee of the Common Council on Jan. 15, 1952.

Report:

We have conducted an exhaustive study of the advisability of using service entrance cable and non-metallic sheathed cable.

The major factor in our analysis was safety, covering both fire hazard and electrical shock hazard.

Also studied as a factor was total installed cost. Due to the many controversial cost arguments, many of which are variable, depending upon installation standards, we are of the opinion that the actual total installed cost cannot be a determining factor in our decision. Cost is a factor that varies over a period of time and usage, and does not concern the safety of a method or material. We do not feel any method or material can be allowed only because of lower cost, or likewise that it should be restricted if of a higher cost.

Availability also was considered, and at the present time, and from all indications in the near future, materials are generally available for both the present and proposed wiring methods. Therefore availability of materials is not a determining factor.

At the present time, various parts of Chapter 37 covering electrical installations place certain restrictions on the use of wiring materials such as armored cable, commonly known as BX cable. It is our feeling that this is rightfully done and the proper safe use of service entrance cable and non-metallic sheathed cable is also dependent upon proper application and installation of the material.

We cannot recommend the use of either service entrance cable or non-metallic sheathed cable under the minimum requirements of the present State of Wisconsin and National Electric Code. In our opinion, the minimum requirements are totally inadequate and constitute a definite fire and safety hazard.

It is not a responsibility of the Board of Standards and Appeals to write new sections or amendments to the present Milwaukee code. We advise that the following changes in the Milwaukee code would be necessary to insure a reasonably safe installation. These recommendations should be made available to the Code Committee for their consideration. We have considered the use of these two types of wiring materials individually and have separated our report accordingly.

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RE: SERVICE ENTRANCE CABLE

We recommend that paragraph 6 of Section 37-16 be changed to read as follows:
Section 37-16 Paragraph 6.

Rigid metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, type ASE armored service entrance cable, or busways shall be used for all overhead service entrance conductors.

Type USE underground service entrance cable may be used for underground service entrance conductors in dwellings of four families or less when installed at least 18" below the surface and covered by at least 2" of masonry material, and must be protected with rigid metal conduit where brought out of the ground.

Type SD service drop service entrance cable can not be used for exposed overhead service entrances.

Type ASE armored service entrance cable may be used in dwellings of four families or less and shall be installed as follows:

1. Shall not be installed within 12" above the ground unless protected by an additional metal guard.
2. Shall not be installed in the ground unless enclosed in galvanized rigid metal conduit.
3. Supports on the wall shall be provided at least every 18" up to a height of 5 ft. from the ground.
4. Shall be supported on the wall at least every 24" above a height of 5 ft. from the ground.
5. An entrance cover shall be used where the cable enters the wall.
6. A service head or fitting shall be used.
7. Clamps shall be of 2 hole type.
8. A three wire system shall be provided.

Type SE cable or similar may be used for ranges, water heaters, dryers, and sub-feeders in dwelling of four families or less and shall be installed as follows:

1. Shall be used for concealed work only. This includes basements, cellars, and usable attics only if concealed by permanent wall or ceiling covering.
2. An exposed length of 18" is allowed where it connects to the metallic wiring system.
3. The neutral may be omitted if not required such as for water heaters.

Type ASE, armored cable or similar may be used for ranges, water heaters, dryers, and sub-feeders in dwellings of four families or less if installed as follows:

1. In unfinished spaces including basements and usable attics where permanent wall, ceiling, and floor coverings are not used, the cable shall be run through bored holes in the joists, or on running boards, or if run parallel to joist, it may be secured to the sides or face of the joists.
2. Two hole straps shall be used in all cases and spaced at intervals not exceeding two feet.
3. The cable may be installed on a masonry wall only if run vertically and supported at a minimum of every eighteen (18) inches.
4. The neutral conductor may be omitted if not required such as for water heaters.

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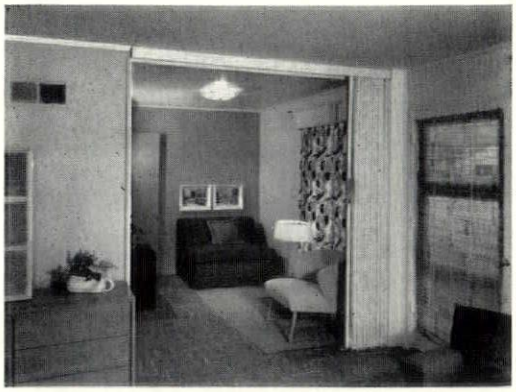

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RE: NON-METALLIC SHEATHED CABLE

We recommend that paragraph 8 of section 37-16 be changed to read as follows:
Section 37-16 paragraph 8.

Wooden raceways shall not be used in any location.

Non-metallic sheathed cable may be used in dwellings of four families or less if used as follows:

1. Shall be used for concealed work only. This includes basements, cellars, and usable attics only if concealed by permanent wall or ceiling covering.
2. Not more than eighteen (18) inches in length may be used exposed in basements, cellars, and usable attics in order to connect to a metallic protecting wiring system.
3. When a ground conductor is required, it shall be integral with the non-metallic sheathed cable.
4. A ground conductor shall be provided from the point where the non-metallic sheathed cable connects from the metallic protected wiring system to either another section of metallic protected wiring system or to a fixture which is required to be grounded.
5. All fixtures connected to a non-metallic sheathed cable wiring system shall be grounded by an integral ground conductor where the fixture is located within six (6) feet of a metallic device, such as water faucets, radiators or other devices which could possibly be at ground potential.
6. Only such straps and box clamp devices shall be used which provide flat parallel pressure on both sides of the cable.

Conclusion

It should be noted that our above recommendation for the use of service entrance cable and non-metallic sheathed cable is contingent upon the application and installation methods outlined in the recommendation. These have been selected upon good practice to obtain reasonable safety in regards to life and property hazard and should generally be no hindrance in the use of these materials. Any change or deletion of these methods will make it necessary to reconsider our recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,
Wiring Code Subcommittee:
Douglas Fath, Chairman
Ralph Bowes — Elton Schultz
Urban Peacock — Albert Pawlack

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2. Subscribe to a magazine like "Home Handsome" or "House and Yard." Study each issue diligently. Clip out everything which appeals to you. You may not know much about architecture, but you know what you like. Prepare a scrap book of all attractive plans. You should now be well advanced in your education.

3. Select nine or ten of your favorite plans from your scrap book and proceed to combine all the best features of each in a new and original plan. For this work you will need cross-section paper and a 6H pencil which must be kept very sharp.

4. If, in your plan, you find the stair running smack against a chimney, or if a bath room persists in remaining in the very middle of things without a window, or if there is no room for the kitchen sink, do not despair. A good maneuver is to turn your plan upside down and start over. Always remember that the second floor is just above the first, except in Southern California.

5. Do not be disturbed if your plan does not seem to fit your lot. The modern method is to engage a steam shovel to make your lot fit the plan.

6. Prepare a list of the many shortcuts and devices that should save you money — those unconventional ideas which the regulars in the building game never think of, or stubbornly refuse to adopt.

MEMBERS!

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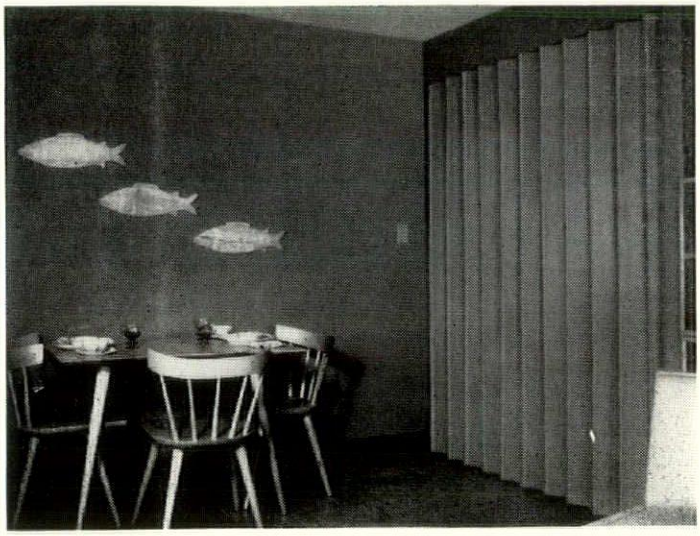

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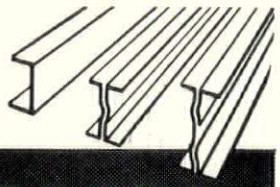
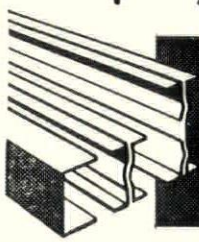
8. Get some bids on your blue-printed designs. You do not need specifications since it is well known that all houses are built of just about the same materials. When you get your bids, don't forget that the even low bid is too high, and should be drastically deflated. Finally, when you are ready to go ahead, do not go to the expense and trouble of a written contract. A good verbal agreement is all that is necessary. There is a lot of nonsense about contracts, lien laws, building codes, and zoning ordinances, which can be ignored as superfluous.

9. As the job proceeds, do not hesitate to make changes and improvements. Your verbal agreement includes all this; anyhow, the builder will never think of charging for extras.

10. When you have your house-warming, secrete some dictaphones about the house. You will then secure fresh off-the-record criticisms of your work from your guests. You can then judge whether you are a success as a builder. Of course, you will not be present at this house warming. You have by this time suffered a nervous breakdown and are on your back muttering. You will soon owe the doctor the money you should have paid the architect, for there is no peace in store for you; every door and window in the house sticks, there is a big crack where one corner has settled; the cellar, like the Great Salt Lake, has many inlets for water but no outlets; the front porch has parted company from the house at the roof line, and the sewer refuses to work because it runs up hill. Furthermore, the contractor has failed and you have nobody to fall back on except the fellow who told you you could do a professional job in your spare time and still live.

Why it pays to use





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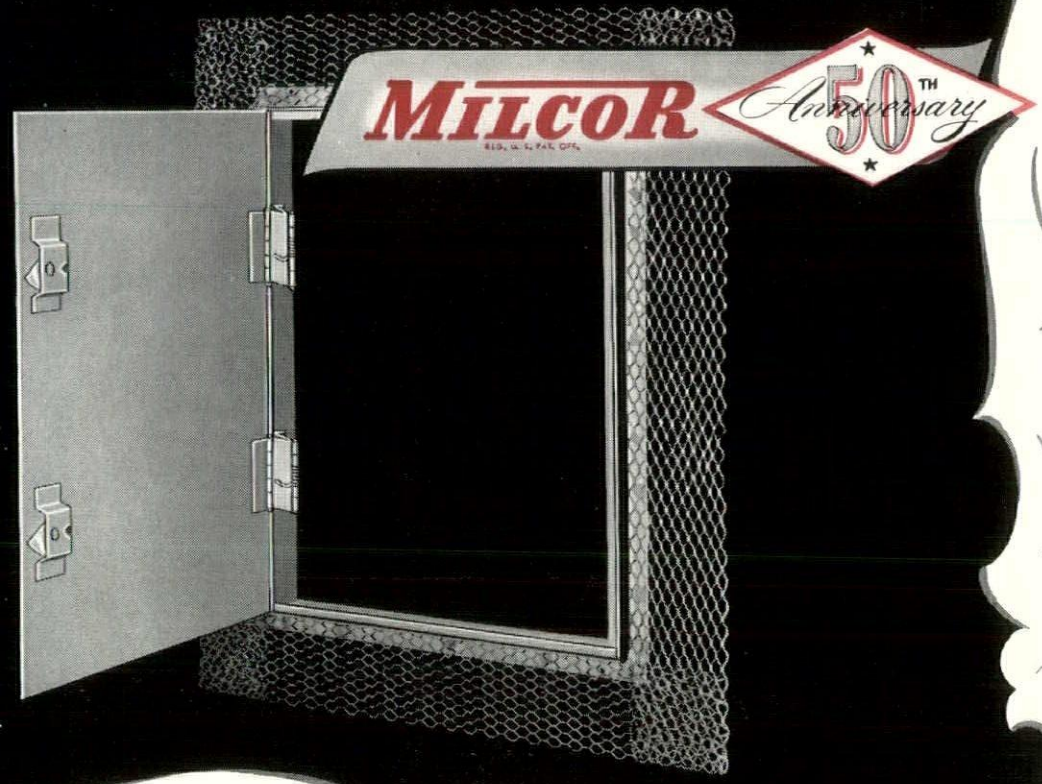

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Milcor Access Doors are quickly and easily installed flush to the wall or ceiling surface—almost invisible—yet there, when you need them to instantly get at key points in piping and wiring systems.

Low installation cost — no special framing, no cutting or fitting required.

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Milcor Access Doors are available in three types — sizes, 8″ x 8″ to 24″ x 35″ — for use with plaster, masonry, or wallboard. Specify them on your next job. Consult your Sweet's File, or write for complete information.

M-113

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